





## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly-appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail, in a few days, for America, to enter upon the duties of his mission.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A despatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of Gen. Napier for Masowah, to take immediate command of the troops of the British Expedition, now advancing into the interior of Abyssinia.

LONDON, Dec. 27, noon.—Another of these Fenian outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood, has just been perpetrated in Dublin. Telegrams from there received to-day, give the following particulars:—An unusually large number of letters have been recently received at the post office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials, each one of these letters was loaded with explosive materials, designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained; but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the policemen of the city who received one of these letters, was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous misfires have been despatched. Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating, and will, no doubt, probe the matter to the bottom.

The London Times, this morning, has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than 30,000 special constables have been sworn in, and are now serving in London. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times, to-day, praises the Americans for the magnanimity in giving Mr. Dickens such a hearty reception.

LONDON, Dec. 28, noon.—The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day despatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the brotherhood, or its absolute occurrence.

Telegrams of quite a serious nature have been received to-day from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian coup-d'état. Last night, about midnight, a large body of men with blackened faces, stormed the Martello tower, near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement, which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumours are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by British war vessels.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The steamer in command of Admiral Tetgehoff of the Austrian navy, arriving on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, arrived at Cadix yesterday p.m.

The session of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the Throne, Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to his Holiness the Pope, for the preservation of the temporal power.

LONDON, Dec. 28, evening.—Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters no great damage was done.

A large powder mill at Feversham, about 50 miles from here, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright and a large number injured. Cause of explosion unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London Observer says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian plots or disturbances.

It is expected that, owing to the prostration of trade and commerce during the past quarter of the year, the January return will show a serious decrease in the amount of the receipts from revenue during that period in the United Kingdom.

A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburg, and are now holding a Conference on the Eastern question.

Despatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in Northern and Southern Italy, in Naples; and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in risings against the authority of the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Papal Government offers to pay the interest on the Italian Bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused, by a decisive vote, to pay the coupons on these bonds.

LONDON, 1:20 p.m.—It seems that the great Powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor Louis Napoleon the basis of the conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is stated that the inability of General Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry, is now the principal cause of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the conference.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Patrie, in an editorial this morning, earnestly denounces those who assert that the conference to which the Government of France has invited the other European Powers, for the settlement of the Roman question, has been abandoned.

CORR, Dec. 30.—Last night a gun shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and rifled of its contents. A

considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was secured by the robbers, who were subsequently fled.

LONDON, Dec. 30, noon.—Late advice has been received from the expedition now marching into the heart of Abyssinia. It is reported that King Theodore, on ascertaining the extent and power of the movement taken by the Government to effect the liberty of the English captives, voluntarily released them himself.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—By a decree of the Emperor, published in the *Moniteur* of this morning, the Corps Legislatif for the next five years is to consist of a total of two hundred and ninety-two members. In the apportionment of seats among the different departments of the Empire, the city of Paris is entitled to send nine representatives, the same number which she has in the present Corps Legislatif.

Mlle. Adeline Patti is to be married to the Marquis de Caux, an officer of the Imperial household.

## Legislature of Ontario.

## The Opening Proceedings.

YESTERDAY, at three o'clock, p.m., the first Legislature of Ontario was formally opened by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Stirling. His Excellency drove down to the House in a carriage and four, accompanied by a brilliant staff. The gallery devoted to the public was filled at an early hour, as well as the galleries devoted to the Press—very much to the inconvenience of the Reporters. The seats reserved for privileged persons, underneath the Speaker's chair, and in the centre of the chamber, the judges and some representatives of the clergy occupied seats.

A guard of honour, consisting of detachments from the Grand Trunk Railway Battalion, Tenth Royals, and Queen's Own. The two former, with their respective bands, were stationed in front of the building; and as His Excellency approached the entrance way, presented arms. The Volunteer Artillery fired a volitional salute of eighteen guns. The space in front of the main building was densely crowded. When the Lieutenant-Governor drove up, he passed into the building by the Speaker's door, to the east of the main entrance.

Hon. M. O. Cameron then came forward to the foot of the Throne and read the following announcement:—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I am commanded by His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, to announce that His Excellency does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning you at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a Speaker to preside over your honourable body. But to-morrow, at two o'clock, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling you together.

Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald (addressing the Clerk) said:—In obedience to the directions of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, the duty will devolve on you, Mr. Gillmour, to preside over the deliberations of this House until the Speaker is elected. It is my duty on the present occasion, to take steps towards filling that vacancy; and in doing so it will be my pleasing duty to propose a gentleman who will, I believe, be acceptable to the House. The gentleman whose name I am about to submit is an old resident of the country—is, I believe, a native of it—and is one who has had such experience in County Council affairs as may in some manner qualify him for his position. He is a man, I may add, of sound common sense, which, Mr. Gillmour, is after all, a very essential qualification for a person filling the chair of this House. I admit that it is also of importance that the chair should be filled by a man of experience; but I know that that chair and the chair of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, have been filled, and well filled, by persons having little if any acquaintance with the rules and regulations of the House. I mention this because I feel that objections may be made. It may be urged that the gentleman whose name I am about to mention, has had no Parliamentary experience. But I can remember a case in which a gentleman with only one session's experience was called on to fill that chair, and a better Speaker never sat there. I refer to Mr. Siotte. (Hear, hear.)

In proposing a gentleman to fill that chair, I may mention that those on the Treasury benches feel that they have taken the responsibility of that course. And while we have the honor of possessing the confidence of this House—while the responsibility of the discharge of the functions of Government rest on us, we will be prepared to accept our position; we will be responsible for his appointment and for the management and control of the House; and when we no longer possess the confidence of members, then, of course, we will not be here. Feeling this to be our position, we will submit the name of a gentleman who will command the confidence of the House, and who will, we believe, receive that confidence before he is long in the chair. With these remarks, Mr. Gillmour, I beg to propose that Mr. John Stevenson, Member of Parliament for Lennox, do take the chair. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Carling—I have, Mr. Gillmour, very great pleasure in seconding the resolution of the Hon. Attorney-General. I feel that the gentleman proposed will give satisfaction to the House, and discharge its business correctly and well.

After a short debate the Clerk put the motion, which was carried.

The Speaker rose and said:—I return my sincere thanks for the honor done me by unanimously electing me the first Speaker of the Province of Ontario. I am not insensible to the responsibility of the office in which I have been placed, or to my own imperfections and inexperience; but I rely on the kind forbearance and assistance of the House. In the prosecution of my duties, I shall endeavor to act impartially and justly, without respect to party or party feeling. (Applause.)

and while I deem it my duty to maintain the honor and dignity of the House, I shall not fail to uphold the rights and convenience of every member. (Applause.) Trusting our deliberations will be conducted with courtesy, and that our acts will be such as will advance the interests of the country and promote the happiness of the people, I again return you thanks for the

honor conferred on me. (Applause.)

On motion of Attorney-General MacDonald, seconded by Hon. Mr. Carling, the House adjourned at about a quarter to four o'clock.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Legislature of Ontario was formally opened by the Speech from the Throne. Outside the House there were pretty much the same demonstrations as on the previous day. Groups of persons thronged the space in front of the building and observed keenly on the arrival and departure of Lieutenant-Governor Stirling. Cannon thundered the vice-regal salute, and at the entrance to the Legislative Chamber were the usual guards of honor and military bands.

Inside the building, the scene was very gay and animated from an early hour in the afternoon. The number of ladies in full dress invading the body of the House was so large that the seats devoted to the accommodation of the privileged, were found altogether insufficient, and very many of the seats of the members were given up to the ladies. This was a decided improvement, so far as general appearance went, and very much enlivened the Chamber for the time being. The ladies were magnificently attired, and in this respect, the scene on Saturday was not a whit behind that which marked the opening of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

His Excellency delivered the following SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

In accordance with the provision of a Statute of the Imperial Parliament for the Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, and for the erection of separate Local Governments in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I have been deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the first session of the Legislature of Ontario. I rejoice at the opportunity which has been thus afforded to me, of welcoming the representatives of the people of this country, so long known as the capital of Upper Canada, to this day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. We are met together under the authority of the British Crown, to enter upon a more extended application than we have hitherto enjoyed of the principle of local self-government. For years past it has been the aim and object of the Government to secure a more direct and unlimited control over the legislative affairs than was attainable under the legislative alliance with another Province. Seizable of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union, since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have, nevertheless, desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which, while it should strengthen and consolidate British Dominion on this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion. This object we have now obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

The provision for the future Government of this Province is, in one respect, peculiar and exceptional. It confers upon you, gentlemen, the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within your jurisdiction, unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another chamber. It remains for you to justify by your wisdom, moderation, and forthright, the confidence so freely reposed in you by the Imperial Government.

You begin your legislative labours with resources at your disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of the Government, but also to satisfy the wants of the people of this country. It will devolve upon you to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, and of augmenting as far as possible, the public wealth. I would earnestly press upon your attention the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the young men of our Province additional inducements to settle and remain in the country. The Government will liberal Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to bona fide settlers, would, I apprehend, prove of incalculable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

I am authorized to inform you that arrangements are in progress for the speedy appointment of Arbitrators for the division and adjudication of the lands, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the several sections of the Province. The Government will, in the Upper and Lower Canada under the 142nd section of the British North American Act. When these gentlemen shall have completed their labours a copy of their report shall be laid before you.

The expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a Local Government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of public departments appointed thereon. But I have directed detailed accounts of all such expenditure to be submitted to you for your approval and sanction. I have also caused estimates of the anticipated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, to be prepared, which I commend to your careful attention, relying upon your readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the public service with that economy and frugality which you are so well qualified to maintain.

In carrying out the special objects for which you have been constituted as a Legislative body, you will also be required to bestow your most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to you for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes, or for the promotion of local works and undertakings. And it must be your endeavor, while you exercise the Government to individual enterprises, to protect the interests of the public at large, from the consequences of rash or ill-considered speculations. In the fulfilment of these onerous and responsible duties, I have the utmost confidence in your zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to you by the Constitution, and in your loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our gracious Sovereign. But I would beseech you always to remember that, while your immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, you form the most prominent and populous portion of a new-born Dominion, which, I venture to hope, will ere long extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the content of a vast multitude of living and contented subjects of the British Crown. Your own personal interest in this new Confederacy, weighty and influential as it now is, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude, according to the degree of prudence, sagacity, and forthright you may evince in the management of the important interests entrusted to your care.

May the blessing of Almighty God accompany your deliberations, and make them conducive to the public good, and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario! At the close of the Speech His Excellency bowed and retired; and the Judges and ministers, officers and ladies, having left the Chamber, proceedings were resumed at about a quarter to three.

The Speaker then took the chair and informed hon. gentlemen that in the name of the House, and on their behalf, he had made his humble petition to His Excellency, claiming all their rights and privileges, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that they would be fully granted.

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## Sabbath Service in Newmarket.

St. Paul's (Episcopal).—Pastor: Rev. S. F. Bannan. 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scottish).—Timothy Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.

St. John's (Roman Catholic).—Ontario St. Pastor: Rev. Patrick J. Ryan. 10 a.m.; 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Belford Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Spethig. 11 a.m., 6 p.m.

CHRISTIAN.—Main Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Tuck. 11 a.m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—Prospect Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Chambers. 10 a.m., and 6 p.m.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—Prospect Street.—Supported by a missionary. 11 a.m.

METHODIST, REFORMED.—Pastor: Rev. T. Argue. 6 p.m.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8:40 a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8:50 a.m.

Mails made up for the South and West Stations, daily, at 8:40 p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queenville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wilket, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hamiltown, L. Monville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.

Mails made up for the Old Counties, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:40 a.m.

\* Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Asst. P.M.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWMARKET.—GOING SOUTH.

Expresses..... 9-18 A.M.

Mail..... 6-29 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Mail..... 9-40 A.M.

Expresses..... 5-42 P.M.

TORONTO.

Depart..... 11:00 A.M.; 8:10 P.M.

Arrive..... 8:10 A.M.; 3:40 P.M.

\* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart..... 7:30 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.; 3:45 P.M.

Arrive..... 11:50 A.M.; 12:45 P.M.; 9:00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart..... 6:07 A.M.; 12:37 P.M.; 4:07 & 5:37 P.M.

Arrive..... 1:07 P.M.; 12:07 A.M.; 7:42 & 10:20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart..... 7:00 A.M.; 12:35 P.M.; 4:05 & 6:20 P.M.

Arrive..... 10:00 A.M.; 1:20 P.M.; 4:55 & 9:45 P.M.

\* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stores, Tinware, &c.—J. & J. Hodge.

Card—A. Souther.

Notice—A. Souther.

Notice of Co-Partnership.—Souther & Trent.

Groceries, Wines, &c.—A. Souther & Co.

Marriage Licenses—W. Roo.

Wood Wanted.—Courier Office.

THE

Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1868.

Election of Speaker.

In proposing Mr. Stevenson for Speaker, we think the Ministry showed considerable wisdom and discretion. The tone of the House, so far as it may be judged by the past party connection of its members, has a decided Reform tendency; and it was a proper spirit of consideration towards this feeling that actuated them in their choice of Mr. Stevenson. But little debate followed the nomination, and that only tending to show that the old party lines, so strongly insisted upon by the extreme factionists, are pretty well obliterated. It is not without profit to watch the difference of demeanour of politicians on the stump and on the floor of the House. In the former situation the more rampant of the extreme Grits were loud in their enunciation of a policy of action which was to result in hurling the Sandfield MacDonald Ministry from office without either trial or opportunity of declaring their policy; but in the House they sit gentle and silent, while it is affirmed by those who have always belonged to the Reform party, that the true policy and duty of every representative is to afford the Government a fair trial. There is nothing strange in this, common sense and common honesty would be satisfied with no other course; but sundry gentlemen sit at that House who, during their election campaign, pledged themselves to the very opposite.

There is nothing, however, very wonderful in this, when we take into account the natural desire of a man to succeed on almost any terms, coupled with his also natural ignorance of the very different conditions attached to the two situations; the easy-going freedom of strong assertion irrespective of fact or logic, which often puffs the candidate on to success in his electioneering canvass, would win him but an indifferent reputation in the House. As might have been foretold, the late session of the Dominion Legislature, as well as the present indications in Ontario, seem to show that in actual practice the old party lines are nearly effaced, and beyond the natural hereditary of men for old friends holding heretofore similar views, they will scarcely influence the action of either Legislature. Nor is this likely to be a disadvantage; enough of agreement will arise to create discussion and division without raking up the ashes of past foes. It need be no matter of surprise that in the turmoil of a first election, when so much was at stake, the very bit-

terest feelings of party warfare should be stirred up, each striving for a preponderance of power; but now that we have fairly entered on our new career, we opine that he will deserve most of his country who enters with a careful spirit into the consideration of what is most necessary to our welfare, safety, and progress, with a mind unembarrassed by old party cries and distinctions having no real being now.

There is, of course, a certain class of politicians, valueless as to useful work, to whom the role of a demagogue is not only natural but absolutely essential from their unfitness, by nature or education, for any other. These men, however, soon find their real level, and have but slight weight in debate or division, unless, perhaps, in some desperate struggle for party power, when they find their price as well. Such objectionable excrecences adhere to every legislative body, but we are inclined to think that in Ontario we have rather less than the usual portion of this undesirable element.

Speech from the Throne.

The Ministry, as is usual in the Speech, have shown their hands as slightly as possible—a very convenient procedure for them; but we do think on an occasion like this we might have been treated to a rather more clearly defined policy. Immigration is lightly touched upon, with a promise of a satisfactory policy regarding the settlement of our wild lands. This is a work which must naturally go hand in hand with the encouragement of immigration. All parties are agreed on the necessity existing for immediate and thorough action in this behalf, and we may look for a marked improvement in the management of the Crown Lands Department, — it is probable that the system adopted will approximate very closely to one of free grants; and we believe that in general this will be found most advantageous, ensuring, as it will, to the encouragement of a rapid settlement and actual cultivation of lands now unproductive. As to a Homestead Law, alluded to in the same paragraph, we must confess to great misgivings. This is an idea of American importation, and one we are by no means satisfied to adopt without much consideration. As a rule, we believe any such arrangement whereby a man can hold and enjoy property without its being liable for his debts, is more apt to be used as a means of fraud than for protection of his family. The honest, industrious man, will, in a country like this, where land is acquired with ease, procure a homestead for his family and maintain them in it without any means of artificial protection; but one less honest and more indolent will avail himself of such a law, as giving the means of living himself at ease, in fraud of those to whom he may be indebted. We see in the debate that suggestions were thrown out as to the desirability of having another branch of the Legislature in Ontario—that is, an Upper or Supervisory Chamber. We would think it wise to by no means moot this question so long as we can properly conduct our affairs with the one Chamber.—Under our new system nothing is of more importance than sound economy, and the annual expense of our administration would be largely increased were we to burden ourselves with another body of Representatives. We would not be taken as urging the superior claims of economy as weighed in comparison with good government, but merely as affirming the principle that while our present system works well, it would be unwise to render it more cumbersome and expensive.

Before and After.

To those who watched the course of events during the last election, the recent debate on the address, in the Ontario Legislature, must have afforded no little amusement. Those blatant patriots who, during the general election, denounced the present government, through the length and breadth of the land, as an unholy combination, unworthy respect or support, now either sit meek and mild at the feet of the Premier, or seize with the utmost avidity the first opportunity of "defining their position" always to the same tune, ready and anxious to give the Government a fair trial and a generous support. Even the trenchant McKellar has become lamb-like, and suffers rather at the hands of the gallant Ferguson; while Blake, bitterest of extremists, says, "In Western Canada, however, the Liberal Conservatives and the Reformers were very closely allied." So they are doubtless, and so they should be. What questions exist now which divide the liberal men of either party?—And this being so, is it not well for such reasonable men to unite for the common good, and not seek to perpetuate the rancour of party strife, when the causes giving it life have faded into the past, and ceased to exist. Here in our own Riding the attempt was made, by the more rabid factionists, to draw party lines closer than ever—much bad blood being stirred up by this bigoted and tyrannical action. But we imagine they must now see, and in a rather strong light, the absurdity of their conduct. Then, nothing would do but the Sandfield MacDonald ministry must be ousted from office, without either trial or opportunity of declaring their policy; men so utterly and irrationally were not to be tolerated for

a moment; at the very opening of the House the indignant representatives from Ontario would consign them to the limbo their crimes deserved. How great the change when the fiery demagogue finds the eye of the Speaker upon him, reporters in the distance, and the only weapons available—senses and reason—with which he is perchance but scantily furnished.—He can no longer shelter himself behind the broad shield of declamatory invective, and sinks into a timid, hesitating individual, nervously anxious to be favorably noticed by Sandfield MacDonald or any one else. If these gentlemen had used a little more common sense and ordinary reflection during the elections, they would not now be placed in such a humiliating position. The worst of it is, there seems danger now of there being no legitimate opposition, which is neither safe nor satisfactory. The men who talked the tallest three months since are now most sensitively timorous of offending the ministry



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**MAIN-STREET,**



**NEW-MARKET,**

**Still Leads the Way for Cheap, Good, and**  
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WILL SHOW THE  
Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stocks  
— OF —  
**Dry Goods, - - Groceries,**  
**BOOTS and SHOES,**  
**— Clothing! Clothing! Clothing! —**  
IN THIS DOMINION OF CANADA.

WE BUY FOR CASH, & FOR CASH WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.  
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We thank our friends and the public for the very Liberal Patronage shown us, and will  
always hope to merit the same.  
We are now Showing Bargains that will Astonish the County of York.  
ONE PRICE ONLY.  
All kinds Farm Produce taken at Highest Rates.

**SYKES & ELVIDGE,**  
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HAVE received a Large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,  
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

# Hardware and Cutlery,

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

<i>Nails, Glass and Putty,</i>	<i>Loose and Tight Joint Butts,</i>
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<i>Brass and Mineral Knobs,</i>	<i>Brads, Screws,</i>
<i>Latches and Door Handles,</i>	<i>&amp;c. &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</i>

163 We would call the particular attention of Builders to the fact that

**Cutlery.**  
**Cutlery.**

*Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks,  
Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors.  
A large stock of Pocket Knives,*

*Also "General Assortment of*

**CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,**  
Castors of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Liftings, Handles, Plated  
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Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Wares.

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Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

*You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.*

SAMUEL BYRNE..... CHARLES ELYDGE.

**THE CANADIAN ALMANAC**  
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF  
**Pocket Diaries for 1868.**

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES,  
*At the Courier Office,*  
NEWMARKET.  
G. M. Bluns.

---

**PALACE OF FASHION.**

---

THE Proprietor, and all hands are so tremendously busy, that he hasn't time to write an Advertisement; but, purchasers will find at this establishment  
*THE LARGEST, NEWEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF*

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Goods,**  
**Millinery and Mantles,**  
IN TOWN, AND AS FOR  
**Groceries, Teas, Fruits, Candied Peels,**  
**SPICES, &c.,**  
The Stock is sufficiently Large to supply all orders,  
**At Prices a little CHEAPER than the Cheapest.**  
**Remember the Spot—**  
**R. H. SMITH,**  
Nowmarket, Dec. 20, 1867. (f-1) Cheap Cash Store.



A Happy New Year to the loved ones at home.  
"A happy New Year for the loved ones at home."  
In the cheerful with of my spirit to-day,  
As around the bright hearth-stones together  
we cede,  
To gladden the hours as they fly away.  
Oh! joyful the time when our loved ones  
Rejoice the heart with the ringing song,  
And we are united in the happy throng.  
That ever delighted to bid the New Year,  
Oh! my heart-wish shall be, wherever I roam,  
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home."  
But partings will come to the children of  
care,  
And the eye be moistened with happy  
tear,  
As one bids adieu to the place of his birth,  
With its beautiful scenes and loved ones so  
dear.  
And as I bid adieu my spirit has known,  
For I look for those loved ones, but they  
are not here;  
Yet in spirit I am with them, and gladly I  
own  
Their influence with every returning New  
Year.  
And my heart-wish shall be, wherever I roam,  
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home!"  
The voice of life's journey my pathway may  
show,  
Dark shadows of gloom and empty morn-  
ings,  
But memory shall breathe on my sadness a  
song,  
The sunlight of glory again to reveal,  
Oh! my heart-wish shall be, wherever I roam,  
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home!"

### The Empress of the French.

SKETCHED BY A LADY.

The most popular lady in France, without  
question, is the Empress. She is benig-  
nant, intellectual, and handsome. Her  
beauty is a style that will not fade. She  
is really a woman of talent. She is the  
wisest and most practical of the Imperial  
advisers. She sits at the Council Board,  
and discusses with the Ministry matters  
of State. She has often presided as Re-  
gent, in the absence of the Emperor. She  
is prompt and efficient, proceeds with great  
tact, and holds the Imperial Senate sharply  
to the questions her husband wishes dis-  
cussed. In appearance, she is in marked  
contrast to the nobility of France. She  
is tall and gentle in form, with a com-  
plexion of alabaster whiteness, and a peculiar  
taste in dressing that the word "elegant"  
fittedly represents. On the other hand, the  
French ladies are short and fat, with a  
dumpy kind of look, an untidy way of  
wearing their hair, and an expression of  
coarseness on their features. They have  
great taste for other people, but very little  
for themselves. Were she dressed as plain-  
ly as a governess, and bore no insignia of  
royalty about her, the Empress would be  
at once selected in the midst of a thousand  
French women, by her personal appear-  
ance and her taste indicated in her dress.  
She is an active friend to all forms of  
work; she goes the rounds of the hospitals,  
private as well as national. She never  
goes empty-handed, but, in the humblest  
abode, leaves some token of her kind heart.  
Her heroic conduct during the late visit of  
the cholera will never be forgotten. There  
was a panic in Paris, and even paid nurses  
fled from the bedside of the sufferers.—  
Dressed in the simplest garb the Empress  
went through all the cholera wards, ad-  
ministered cordials, medicines, and deli-  
cacies with her own hand; shamed the  
timid, called out the brave, allayed the  
panic, and became the idol of the nation.  
She understands the temper of France,  
and does much towards keeping down the  
discontent which always exists to some ex-  
tent in the gay capital. The workmen  
must have work, or the Throne is insecure.  
The lovers of pleasure—and they are  
counted by tens of thousands—must have  
their amusements, or barricades fill the  
streets.

The gay promenades from the gates of  
the Tuilleries to the Triumphant Arch  
(known as the Champs Elysees) are filled  
every day by an immense throng, who oc-  
cupy the chairs that fill the entire path-  
way. On one side of this avenue are  
booths, and tents, and gardens full of  
hobby-horses, toys, mimic theatres, and  
cheap amusements for the million. Among  
this Boulevard roll the carriages of the  
nobles and officers of State. Every day,  
the elegant cortege of the Empress can be  
seen passing up and down this brilliant  
thoroughfare—sometimes the Emperor by  
her side, sometimes the Prince Imperial,  
often alone. While the Emperor sits  
crouched in the corner of his carriage,  
scowling a look of discontent and annoy-  
ance, the Empress is kind and complacent  
to all. Her forehead is broad and high,  
her look benignant, but searching. To the  
humblest workman who lifts his hat to  
her, she returns a gracious bow. On the  
day the Exposition was opened, she  
rejoiced to enjoy herself like a school-girl;  
chatting with the exhibitors, clapping her  
hands in ecstasy over some marvel of in-  
vention, hurrying behind while her silent  
husband strode on, running to overtake  
him, darting into this alcove and then into  
that, visibly excited at the hearty cheers  
from the crowd, drinking in the full en-  
joyment of the occasion, and taking no care  
to conceal it. A devoted Catholic, she  
has a Protestant governess and tutor for  
the Prince Imperial.

### Tales of the Types.

My dear reader, did you ever stand by a  
case of type in some newspaper office, and  
watch the little, tell-tale pieces of metal  
that "click, click," under the compositor's  
hand? Very curious little messengers are  
they, and how many different tales they  
tell. One day it is a pleasant one, full of  
the sunshine and song of life, and their  
faces seem to wear a smile, and sometimes  
even a broad laugh; another day the tale  
is a sad one, and the smile has given place  
to a tear.  
One day they spell "Married," and we  
see a vision of bridal wreaths, sunshine,  
and happy gatherings, and almost hap-  
py we hear the solemn, "what God hath  
joined together let no man put asunder,"  
and then the merry music. It is really a  
pleasant tale, and a pleasant vision.

Another day they show forth the more  
gloom would it "Died," and the compositor  
to be a tear on every letter. "Died!" Who  
died? Perhaps some one that you and  
I know—perhaps some one that you and  
I loved. "Died!"—and we seem to hear  
the terrible throng, and hear the solemn  
service over the dead, and the dull echo  
of the clods on the coffin, as dust in com-  
pacted mass to dust. It seems as though  
there ought to be some shady corner in  
the newspaper, with the willow or an urn  
in it, where the tears on the faces of the  
types would not be mingled with the dust  
from the columns of bad news. "Died!"  
Very brief, but very suggestive; and we  
know that some one wandered out into  
the Beyond, only ceased their wanderings  
here upon earth to commence it in the  
Evergreen Fields.

"Wherever wandering over the land!"  
And of late the types have grown terri-  
bly frequent in the repetition of a tale ear-  
der even than the one just mentioned—  
"Killed!" Only a few quick moves of the  
printer's hand, with the nervous "click,  
click," and the talo's soon told. "Killed!"  
And come your heart huddles its dead hope  
down in the avenues of its "Greenwood,"  
for you know every heart has its "Green-  
wood," where it buries its dead hopes out  
of sight. "Killed!" "Killed in battle,"  
and the poor heart sets up a little monu-  
ment of love and memory over the buried  
hope, and often goes down the avenues  
and weaves over it the laurel wreath of  
affection, and waters with its tears the  
willow ever mournfully sighing its dirge  
there.

And another tale there is, one of regret,  
some longings and watchings, of sad sor-  
rowful disappointments. "Missing!"  
We do not heed it much, for our home-  
chains are complete, there are no loved ones  
missing from our hearthstones, and we  
have become very indifferent to these oft-  
repeated tales; and yet for some hearts  
the term "Missing" contains an immeas-  
urable amount of sorrow. In vain will  
they watch for the coming of that loved  
one that went out from them in all the  
strength and beauty of youth; in vain  
will they listen for the sound of that voice  
whose last music for them was the sad ca-  
dence—"good-bye." The anxious eyes  
that so often gaze down the old road will  
not be gladdened by the sight of that dear  
form; and the harmony of the home-music  
will ever be broken, for that voice will  
always be wanting.

### A Word to Young Men.

There is a sad lack of earnestness among  
young men. To dress, smoke, talk, tread  
dile and slang, and frequent places of  
amusement, seems with many to be the  
chief ends of life.  
And even among those who profess re-  
ligion, the time frittered away and mis-  
pent is something painful to estimate.—  
The hours that might be devoted to useful  
study or active labour for Christ are spent  
in desultory reading, aimless sauntering  
through the streets, or shallow, profitless  
conversation. Some excuse their idleness  
by quoting the worn-out illustration of the  
beetle boy, and say, "they must have a re-  
creation." Recreation is necessary, but  
let it be of the right sort. We have a  
profound belief in the old adage, "all  
work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."  
But when Jack plays let him play sensibly  
and in good earnest. We understand re-  
creation to be creating afresh of mental  
and physical power, and we have yet to  
learn that this is attained by reading "sen-  
sational literature, engaging in empty talk,  
or becoming deeply interested in question-  
able amusements. Young men, life was  
given you for other things than these.—  
That wondrous nature, with its soaring  
hopes and depressing fears, its godlike in-  
tellect and deep instincts of immortality,  
is too valuable to be passed thus. And if  
any should read this who are lovers of  
pleasure more than of God and man, we  
would say to them, is there no soul to save,  
no heaven to win, no mind to adorn with  
beauty, no success to be achieved; are  
there no wasters to be reclaimed, no tears  
to wipe away, no hearts to cheer, no feeble  
hands to be lifted up and strengthened;  
is there nothing to be done, that you should  
cast your manhood away on trifles, and  
spend your time on shadows that ever elude  
your grasp? Assume your true position  
in the world. Be earnest. Lead the van  
among the good and true. Grasp the  
weapon of prayer, and battle manfully  
against the evils that hold the world in  
thrall. Lay hold upon the strength of  
God, and labor to bring in the time in  
which

Each man finds his own in all men's good,  
And all men work in noble brotherhood.

### Good Resolutions.

PERSONS of gentle and yielding disposi-  
tions are startled when they come in con-  
tact with a rugged nature and iron will.  
For there are these giants of humanity  
who shape their resolves as the furnace  
and trip hammer shape masses of metal.  
They bear down all opposition, compelling  
weaker spirits into compliance. Yet the  
power and tenacity of purpose that sur-  
prise temperaments of a finer and firmer  
mould do not belong exclusively to the  
bold and the great, for even the most un-  
obtrusive persons are capable of it at  
times. It is a trait of character in men  
to form their resolutions with fervor and  
impetuosity; but the milder and quieter  
spirit of woman comes silently and almost  
unconsciously to determinations that are  
not shaken or altered by the wear and  
tear of even a whole lifetime. Men are  
gifted with strength; women with endur-  
ance. The difficulty for dispositions of  
average power and perseverance is found,  
not so much in coming to a resolution of  
sufficient intensity, but in keeping it for  
any length of time. The smooth water of  
an Alpine fountain may be frozen into a  
mass as hard, apparently, as glass; but  
the hot rays of summer soften it until it  
yields gradually, and at length finally  
melts away altogether. Bad habits take  
a long time to form, and they cannot be  
thrown off without exertion. The good  
habit which replaces them can only be  
formed by a repetition of good acts.—  
Drops of water falling from the roof of a  
cave form, in the course of time, a stalac-  
tite bright and strong to behold. The  
process, though, of this wonderful forma-  
tion, is slow and barely perceptible. So  
do single small acts of our will form good  
habits, by repetition, into lasting and un-  
shaken habits.

### SCRAPS.

A surgeon of Madame Schneider, a Parisian  
colleague, says that the process of the  
of death.

A French doctor has recently got up a  
remedy for head aches. It consists of ten  
hours' hard labour, well rubbed in.

The Rajah of Mysore has asked for a grant  
of £50,000 to celebrate his deposition with  
the insignia of the Order of the Star of India.  
Only a few months ago he spent from £1,000  
to £10,000 in keeping up his birthday, and  
last summer a still larger sum on the oc-  
casion of adopting a son.

A Frenchman is to be (sounded) underneath the  
Mersey, to unite Birkenhead and Liverpool.  
Mr. Hawkshaw estimates that an outlay of  
£1,000,000 would do the work, and believes  
the advantages to be derived by the docks  
and the railways in the district will fully jus-  
tify the expenditure.

The British Association has issued two sec-  
tions of their map of the moon, on a scale of  
two hundred inches to the moon's diameter,  
comprehending two areas of twenty-five ac-  
cres, degrees in each, which are equal to  
17,688 square miles in the two. On these  
sections the plains, craters, mountains, val-  
leys, and other objects are laid down.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—We read in a  
contemporary that "Mr. Frith has been com-  
missioned to paint a portrait of H. I. M. the  
Empress of the French." For the credit of  
the paper concerned, we trust this is a prin-  
ter's error; any schoolboy must know that  
we should speak of the Empress as H. E. H.  
—Fun.

An old clergyman one Sunday, at the close  
of the sermon, gave notice to the congrega-  
tion that in the course of the week he expected  
to go on a mission to the heathens. One of  
his parishioners, in great agitation, ex-  
claimed:—"Why, my dear sir, you have  
never told us one word of this before! What  
shall we do?" "Oh, brother," said the par-  
son, "I don't expect to go out of town!"

A young lady, at her marriage at Woolwich,  
recently found, on lifting her plate, a £10,000  
cheque under it. Surely the piece must have  
been rehearsed between papa and daughter.  
May it be frequent, and the custom of the  
country henceforth to look under the plate!

The following is copied from a North of  
England newspaper: "Wanted, a situation  
as housekeeper, by a woman, aged fifty. Has  
never taken one glass of ale or whiskey, or  
anything that came from a distiller, except  
wine through faith, and the master of the  
house must be one of the same, as none other  
need apply for her."

A sword of very antique pattern, evidently  
a relic of the mediæval period, was some days  
since drawn up in a net by a fisherman whilst  
fishing in the Suir, opposite the tower which,  
according to tradition, was built by Reginald  
the Dane, in the early part of the eleventh  
century. It is cross-billed, very long and  
curved, and fully three inches in width, and  
from its great weight it must have been used  
with both hands, and intended to crash  
through merion and hauberk; in fact, no man  
could have wielded it with one hand, unless,  
indeed, "there were giants in those days."

FISH AS FOOD.—There is much nourishment  
in fish—little less than butcher's meat, weight  
for weight; and in effect it may be more  
nourishing, considering how, from its soft  
fibre, fish is more easily digested. Moreover,  
there is in fish a substance which does not  
exist in the flesh of land animals, viz: iodine,  
a substance which may have a beneficial ef-  
fect on the health, and tend to prevent the  
production of scrofulous and tubercular dis-  
eases, the latter in the form of pulmonary con-  
sumption, one of the most cruel and fatal  
with which the civilized, the highly educated  
and refined are afflicted. Comparative trials  
prove that, in the majority of fish, the pro-  
portion of solid matter—that is, the matter  
which remains after perfect desiccation, or  
the expulsion of the aqueous part—is little  
inferior to the several kinds of butcher's  
meat, game, or poultry. And if we give at-  
tention to classes of people classed as to the  
quality of food they principally subsist on,  
we find that the ichthyophagous class are es-  
pecially strong and healthy. In no class  
than that of fishers do we see larger families,  
handsome women, more robust, active men,  
or a greater exemption from maladies.

HALF GUILTY.—A man was on trial for en-  
tering a house in Philadelphia in the night-  
time, with intent to steal. The testimony  
was clear that he had made an opening suf-  
ficiently large to admit the upper part of his  
body, and through which he protruded him-  
self about half-way, and stretching out his  
arm committed the theft. Mr. Obusticate  
Brief addressed the jury:—"What an out-  
rage!" (looking horrified, and with outstretched  
trembling arms)—"I repeat, what an out-  
rage upon your common sense it is for the  
State's Attorney to ask at your hands the  
conviction of my client on such testimony! The  
law is against entering a house; and can a  
man be said to enter a house when only one  
half of his body is in and the other half out?"  
The jury brought in a verdict of guilty as to  
one-half of his body, from his waist up, and  
not guilty as to the other half. The judge  
sentenced the guilty half to one year's im-  
prisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option  
to have the innocent half cut off or take it  
along with him.

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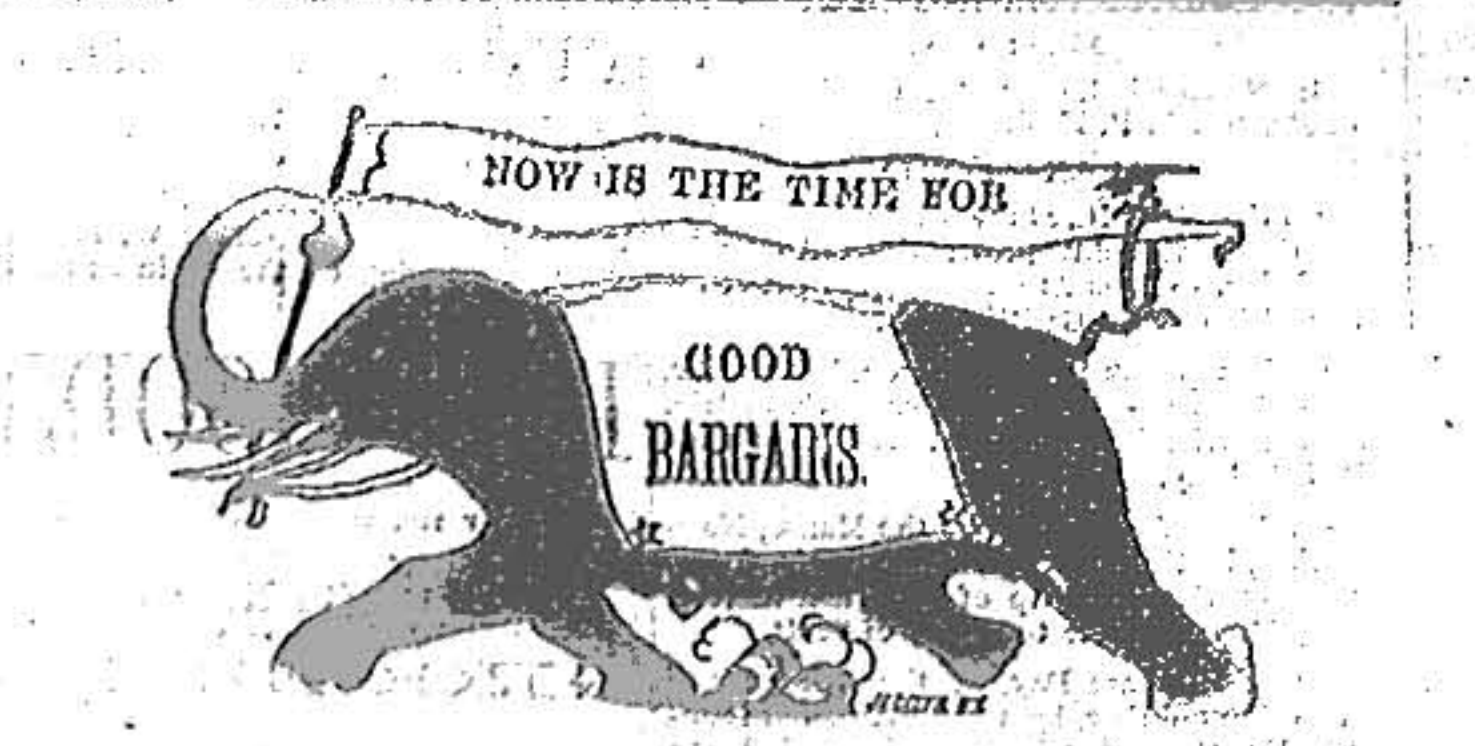
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BOOKS BOUND TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:—

NEWMARKET COURIER OFFICE.  
December 26, 1867.



## Great Clearing Sale!

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

— AND —  
BEST STOCK!

— EVER —  
OFFERED IN NEWMARKET!

THE GOODS MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARE SIMPLY A FEW OF THE MANY LOTS WHICH  
ARE ACTUALLY

25 PER CENT UNDER THE REGULAR TRADE PRICE:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 7000 yards Home-made Flannel for....                      | 50c worth 75c        |
| 2000 yards Home-made Flannel for....                      | 60c worth 90c        |
| 500 yards Home-made Flannel for....                       | 55c worth 85c        |
| Summer Tweeds for .....                                   | 35c worth 55c        |
| Canadian Tweeds.....                                      | Cheap.               |
| 400 Pairs Blankets.....                                   | Cheap.               |
| 80 Pieces Red Flannel, at.....                            | 25c, 30c, 40, & 50c. |
| 3000 yards Dress Goods for .....                          | 25c worth 37½c       |
| 3000 yards Cobourgs for .....                             | 25c worth 37½c       |
| 10,000 yards Fast Prints for.....                         | 10c worth 20c        |
| 10,000 yards Cotton for.....                              | 12½ worth 20c        |
| 7,000 yards Cotton for.....                               | 9c worth 18c         |
| 2000 Shawls.....  | 20 per cent off      |
| 9,000 Cotton Hose and Half do. from 20 to 30 per cent off |                      |
| 129 Pairs Kid Gloves for.....                             | Half Price.          |
| 1867 Hoop Skirts.....                                     | 20 per cent off      |
| 244 Over Coats for .....                                  | \$10 worth \$15      |
| 179 Over-Coats for .....                                  | 8 worth 12           |
| 162 Over-Coats for .....                                  | 6½ worth 10          |

12 CRATES ASSORTED CROCKERY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

## GROCERIES!

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 200 Boxes Layer Raisins,       | 100 Chests Tea, 60c worth 90, |
| 150 Boxes M. R. R.'s,          | 30 Chests Tea, 75c worth \$1, |
| 70 Barrels Currants,           | 1 Bag of Sugar for \$1,       |
| 50 Bags Rice,                  | 1 Bag of Rice for \$1,        |
| 100 Chests Tea, 50c worth 95c. | 1 Bushel of Currants for \$1. |

Best Coal Oil always on hand.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

PROVE IT.

SIMPSON says his far-famed Boots and Shoes  
Are just the Goods that all should use,  
They are so Cheap none can refuse  
To get a Pair and prove it.

SIMPSON'S Boots are all the Best of Leather,  
Always firmly hold together,  
Keep you dry in wintry weather—  
Get a Pair and prove it.

SIMPSON'S Boots, they look so neat and choice,  
In Fashion's every new device,  
And sold at Half the usual Price—  
Get a Pair and prove it.

SIMPSON'S Boots are Waterproof and Warm.  
Howe'er severe may be the storm;  
They will your Doctor's bills reform—  
Get a Pair and prove it.

SIMPSON'S Boots are easy to repair,  
And cost less than you pay elsewhere;  
Then they're as good as new to wear—  
Get a Pair and prove it.

SIMPSON'S Boots fit with comfort to the feet,  
Are Stylish, Excellent and Neat;  
He can with confidence repeat—  
Get a Pair and prove it.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER & EGGS.

R. SIMPSON,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867.